

The Standard

William Glasman, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties, it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

WHAT THE CITY BOY DOES NOT KNOW.

There is an excellent story in the last American Magazine entitled, "What My Boy Knows." It is a severe reprimand for the city boy who thinks he knows it all, but who in fact is a snob and the inferior of his country cousin. The writer is a father who, accompanied by his 16-year-old son, went into the country to visit a boy relative named Fred, and this is his record of his experience:

"We reached Fred's place after an all-night ride, and the boys spent the morning getting acquainted with each other. I walked with the boys over the farm. Fred showed my boy, George, his traps for mink, weasel, and muskrat, that he had set in the creek; he pointed out the cover where the quail were, explained the silos, took us through the dairy barn, started the cream separator, explained the milking machine. I was much interested to see the development of the old place, and so interested that I did not observe for some time that George appeared bored and kept winking at me while Fred talked of the rotation of crops and the success and failure of some experiments he had tried. The only thing I observed that day was that our boy did not compare favorably, physically, with his sturdy, self-reliant cousin. He was better dressed, but I felt a pang of regret to think his younger cousin could beat him at anything requiring strength or endurance in spite of the fact that George had won prizes at his school athletic meets. It was not until night, when we retired to our rooms that I began to see light. George hardly could wait until we were alone.

"Oh, aren't they rubes, though?" he laughed. "Honestly, mother, I hardly could keep my face straight when Fred was showing me around. But, cracky, I wish I could handle a machine the way he does! He knows all about autos, and he can run into town and back. His father lets him go anywhere in it. But he's green as grass. He talked as if I cared about cows and sheep and chopping up corn and stuff.

"Mommy, I nearly snorted out loud at dinner and supper. What the dickens do they want to pray for that kind of grub for? I never saw such service. If Jane cut bread into chunks like that, and piled things on to plates, and shoveled it at you the way these hayseeds do—

"That will do," I said angrily. "It seems to me you have a poor sense of politeness to speak that way of your relations who also are your hosts. It's a poor return for their hospitality."

"Oh, I forgot you used to be a Jasper, too!" he laughed, not in the least abashed. "I'll bet you had to wash in cold water and eat ham gravy, too. This simple life isn't any hit with me."

"I was losing my temper when the wife said: 'Don't scold him, Billy; it's all new to him, and he doesn't mean to be rude or impolite, do you, George?'"

"Why, these reubens back here in the high grass don't know what politeness is, dad," he argued. "Fred don't know how to tie his neck-scarf. He told me himself he never had a dress suit in his life. What do you think of that? When he goes to a party he wears what he calls his Sunday suit. And he's never been to the theater except to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and the 'Drummer Boy of Shiloh.' He thinks that's great. Wait till I get him into town, and I'll teach him something."

"I was so angry I dared not trust myself to talk, and after he had rattled on and on in the same strain I told him to go to his room to bed. I could not sleep, and kept thinking over and over his words and his manner."

Perhaps there is a little exaggeration for the purpose of embellishment to the father's confession of his son's snobbishness, but the picture presented is that of more than one city boy who overrates his own importance and fails to perceive that his life, in many ways, is a false one and that he has much to learn from the youngsters near to nature.

The recital brings out the demoralizing side of a city life in which a boy is allowed to absorb too much of the coarse and vulgar that is to be found on street corners and other loitering places.

STATES POSSESS A WHIP HAND.

The supreme court decisions of yesterday on state rate cases emphasize the principle brought out in the Minnesota rate case that states have the right to regulate interstate railroad traffic by prescribing maximum passenger and freight rates, and the only limit is that the rates be not confiscatory, the burden of proof being upon the roads.

The court upheld the two-cent passenger laws in Arkansas, West Virginia and Missouri and the maximum freight rates in Arkansas and Missouri.

These decisions will result in every state in the union, where a railroad commission does not now exist, creating such a body with power to regulate rates, and this prerogative will be used to the utmost until congressional asserts control over all railroad traffic, as the supreme court has declared is its right.

In the meantime there is worry ahead for the railroad managers, with the employees demanding higher wages, taxes increasing and freight and passenger rates being cut to a minimum by the states.

OLD THEORIES ARE EXPLODED.

One more theory has been rejected. In a few more years new school books will be made necessary because of the theories exploded in "science" and the making of old stories of heroes conform to truthful history.

Whenever a speaker on astronomy, with a smattering of the science, desires to impress his hearers with the great distance of some of the stars, he relates how, through light travels, 186,300 miles a second, it requires 50 years for the light from the polar star to reach the earth.

Now this, we are told, is a wild guess, in fact is a wholly misleading statement, as the speed of light has been calculated when passing through the earth's atmosphere, but since space is filled with ether, which is no obstruction to light, the old theory

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as to the speed of light must be wrong. Ether offers no resistance to light, hence there is no time required for transmission, and therefore light must strike instantaneously, with the exception of a second required in traversing the earth's atmosphere.

The speed of light was first calculated during an eclipse of the moon, and the theory now advanced is that the time consumed by the reflected light of the moon in reaching the earth was simply the time required for the rays to pierce the atmosphere of earth.

The dimness of distant stars is due to the dispersion of light.

WHAT THE WEEVIL HAS DONE

We agree with Dr. E. G. Titus of the Agricultural College at Logan, that the alfalfa weevil is benefiting the farmers of Utah by forcing them to thoroughly cultivate their farms.

The Standard made this same comment when Thomas Whitaker of Promontory Point was quoted as saying that the weevil could not injure the dry farmer because he carefully worked his land.

Farmers have reported to us that, after using a spring-tooth harrow and drag, they have obtained a larger crop of alfalfa than in the past, although the weevil had been present in great numbers.

Dry farming is doing much for Utah other than point the way by which to exterminate insect pests in the field. The intensive cultivation and working over of the surface soil is demonstrating that, if two-thirds of the irrigators had not a drop of water and were forced to resort to dry farm methods, they would grow larger crops and better preserve the fertility of their farms by keeping down the alkali that has destroyed so many over-watered areas.

Had Serious Lung Trouble—Now Well

It is surprising that there exists much skepticism as to the possibility of a person recovering from severe Lung Trouble when there are so many reports of complete recoveries brought about through the use of Eckman's Alternative. This is a remedy for the throat and lungs, which should be investigated by every sufferer.

Read of this case: 1519 Susquehanna Ave., Phila., Pa. "My Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with hemorrhages of the lungs, and in February of 1902 I was taken with a severe attack of pneumonia. When I recovered sufficiently to walk about the house I was left with a frightful hacking cough, which no medicine I had taken could alleviate. It was at this time, March, 1902, that I started taking Eckman's Alternative. In a short time my cough was gone and I was pronounced well. Since that time I have had two slight attacks of pneumonia, and I have resorted to no other medicine to effect a recovery. I cannot speak too highly for the good it has done." (Signed) HOWARD L. KLOTZ. (Above abbreviated; more on request.)

Eckman's Alternative has been proven by many years' test to be most efficacious in cases of severe Throat and Lung Affections, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Stomach Colds and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain narcotics, poisons or habit-forming drugs. For sale by A. R. McIntyre, Badcon's Pharmacy, T. H. Carr, Culley Drug Co., Marshall Drug Co., Cave Drug Store, and other leading druggists. Write the Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet telling of recoveries and additional evidence. (Adv.)

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all our friends for their kindness in our recent bereavement also for the beautiful floral offerings. We also wish to thank the I. A. of M. No. 127, Ladies of Auxiliary and the Shopmen's Federation. MR. AND MRS. ELMER E. RIDDLE AND FAMILY.

NOTICE

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mrs. Dora Fowles after June 13, 1913.

J. H. FOWLES.

France has yet to devise some means to prevent the wind from blowing across the border from Germany. —Pensacola Journal.

Never mind whether you have on white trousers or a red ribbon or not. Be perfectly free to move in any direction. —Daily Maroon.

STEFANSSON SAILS NORTH

Scientific Expedition Will Spend Three Years in the Arctic — Canadian Government's Letter of Instructions Urges Precaution for the Lives of Members of Party

Victoria, B. C., June 17.—Adjustment of her compasses was all that remained to be done aboard the whaler Karluk this morning before she left to carry Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson's scientific and exploring expedition into the Arctic for a three years' stay. Captain Robert Bartlett, who commanded Peary's ship Roosevelt, master of the Karluk, said his ship would be steaming north before night through the inside passage toward Cross channel, where she will turn westward and head for Unimak Pass, the entrance to Bering sea.

The Karluk's first port of call will be Nome, Alaska, where she is expected to arrive about July 7 and await the coming of Dr. Stefansson and Dr. R. M. Anderson, who will travel from Seattle by mail steamer. Stefansson does not expect to leave Nome until July 20, as ice conditions in the Arctic ocean would prevent the expedition's making much headway if they passed through Bering strait before then.

Dr. Stefansson called attention today to his letter of instructions from the Canadian government, which is financing the expedition. The letter says: "While every precaution should be taken for the lives of the party the safety of the vessel is not so important."

This means, Dr. Stefansson pointed out, that the government thoroughly understands the nature of the work and is prepared for risks. He added that attainment of the object of the expedition is of greater importance than the safety of the vessel or even the safety of the men.

The expedition found the country to be a wonderful land of natural phenomena. Careful examination showed the reservoirs to be of glacial rather than human construction, but they are none the less wonderful as clear-cut and stupendous examples of what was wrought by the mighty glaciers and subsequent waters that plowed their way into ancient Lake Bonneville during the ice age in America.

One of the reservoirs near Smithville is 16 feet deep and covers about 140 acres. Like all the others, it is V shaped; its right lateral bank extending over a half mile back and the left bank fully three-fourths of a mile. Another at Gandy covers 160 acres; it is eleven feet deep and one of its banks more than a mile long. Some of the farmers at Gandy are taking steps to use this reservoir for storing irrigation water. Many of the reservoirs could be used and there seems to be plenty of water with which to fill them.

The men who had seen what they supposed to be ruins of pueblos were unable to locate them again, but it is probable that they are ruins of recent wars, since there is no evidence of a pueblo culture in that region.

Weapons Discovered. Obsidian weapons and stone implements together with pieces of broken pottery were found along Wann creek. These show a culture which is comparatively recent, extending up to seventy-five or a hundred years ago.

Some of the old Shoshone Indians now living in Snake valley tell of a time when their ancestors made primitive pottery implements and clothing, but these are lost arts among the aborigines now living in a more than half-civilized way in the country visited. The few families now living there support themselves by farming under the direction of a government agent. They speak fairly good English and live in many ways the same as white people.

The expedition made some very interesting explorations of some of the natural caverns for which the country is noted. There are subterranean labyrinths running their dark recesses far into the heart of the great limestone cliffs. Death cave, which was explored by the expedition, is a vast cavern of dark halls and winding passages, which pierces a great cliff wall in Death canyon. A veritable forest of hanging stalactites and standing stalagmites frill the walls, ceiling and floors. The most noted and largest of the natural caverns is Leeman's cave, west of Baker, Nev. This cave was discovered a number of years ago, but has never been thoroughly explored because of the danger of getting lost in the labyrinth of tortuous inextricable succession of passages and chambers which reach for miles into the dark, sepulchral and ever-dripping interior of the mountain where the tap-

pling upon a stalagmite of crystal produces a strange medley of echoes throughout the cavern's vast extent. The expedition made some valuable collections of petrified and fossilized life forms belonging to remote geological periods. Some excellent specimens of fossil sea animals were found near Antelope Springs.

Story of Expedition.

Victoria, B. C., June 17.—The Stefansson Arctic expedition, whose expenses are paid entirely by the Canadian government, differs from most of the other polar undertakings in that its objects are practical and commercial. Its purposes are to learn whether a polar continent exists; to map the islands already discovered east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river; to make a collection of the Arctic flora and fauna; to survey the channels among the islands in the hope of establishing trade routes; to make a geological survey of the islands, which are believed to contain copper and other minerals, and to study the blonde Eskimos of Coronation gulf, on the mainland south of Victoria.

No effort will be made to reach the north pole; that will be left for Amundsen, who will sail into the Arctic next summer. No attempt will be made to bring back any of the blonde Eskimos, or to open their country to civilization, which Stefansson says would destroy them. The expedition expects to return to Nome in September, 1916, but may be carried to Greenland, crossing the north pole on the way.

The Stefansson expedition, when it leaves Nome, Alaska, on July 29, will be composed of the old blubberine rigged wooden whaler Karluk, 247 tons, and the gasoline scow vessel Alaska, 32 tons, which is already in the north, and will meet the Karluk at Nome. From Nome the ships will proceed north through Bering strait into the Arctic ocean during the brief period of open water, and head east to Beaufort sea. It is reported that a continent exists north of the sea, and the Karluk will steer due north and seek land on which Stefansson and his main party may establish a base, the Karluk returning to Herschel island for the winter. The ice in Beaufort sea may lay hold of the Karluk and carry her toward Greenland, or it may crush the ship into bits. The explorers are prepared for either event. If the Karluk is able to make its way north through the supposed location of the continent and no land is found it will, if possible, make its way east to Prince Patrick island, and winter there with the purpose of making winter sledge journeys north and east.

With Stefansson on the Karluk, in the northern party, will be Captain Robert Bartlett, Peary's old sailing master, and a picked crew of Britishers; James Murray, oceanographer; W. T. McKinley, magnetician, University of Glasgow; George Malloch, Canadian government geologist, and a specialist in stratigraphy.

Most of the scientists will join the southern, or Victorian, party on the Alaska. From Point Barrow she will hurry eastward, hoping to reach a base on Simpson bay, Victoria land, before winter sets in. In this party will be Dr. R. M. Anderson, zoologist; Colonel Fritz Johnson, United States government biologist; J. B. O'Neill, mining geologist, member geological survey; Kenneth Chapman, and J. R. Cox, Canadian topographers; Henri Beauchat, anthropologist, Paris; Dr. Jennis, ethnologist; Dr. A. Forbes Mackay, Shackleton's Antarctic expedition surgeon, of Edinburgh university, and photographers and cinematographers. A thorough scientific exploration will be made of Victorian land, which is supposed to contain great copper deposits. Visits will also be made to the blonde Eskimos on the mainland. There is a tradition among the continental Eskimos that Victorian land, about which little is known, is inhabited by Eskimo tribes. Stefansson and Anderson are thoroughly familiar with the country between Point Barrow, Alaska, and a point far to the east of the Mackenzie river, that having been the scene of their earlier explorations. In their former journeys they were separated most of the time, and each man lived alone, except as they fell in with bands of Eskimos. Stefansson says there is no fear of starvation, for there is plenty of fish and game in the north. Except for some dainties which the ship will carry the party will subsist as the Eskimos do, on flesh of wild animals, with a few berries in the summer. Both Stefansson and Anderson speak the Eskimo tongue. They know all the Eskimo up a long stretch of coast, and will obtain dogs from them.

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PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Washington, June 17.—President Wilson today made the following nominations: Ambassador to Italy: Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia. Minister to Switzerland, Pleasant A. Stovall, of Georgia. Collector of customs for Montana: Andrew J. King.

Candidly, we believe it is perfectly safe now to risk the fruit trees out over night without using smoke pots. —San Antonio Express.

Phones 284 and 285 MASON JARS

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